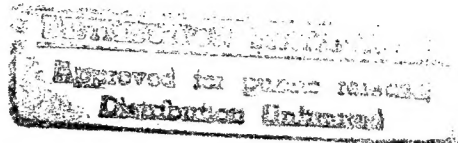


102149

JPRS-UPS-85-019

5 March 1985



USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 2

19980324 167

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

8
62
A04

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

NOTICE

A new serial entitled WORLDWIDE REPORT: ARMS CONTROL will be published starting in March 1985.

The new report will contain Soviet, European, and other foreign media reportage and commentary on arms control issues, negotiations, agreements, and treaties. Much of the material will be reprinted from the regional FBIS DAILY REPORTS.

U.S. Government consumers may arrange to receive the new report through regular publications distribution channels or by contacting:

FBIS/Liaison and Requirements
P.O. Box 2604
Washington, D.C. 20013

Other consumers may order the report by contacting:

National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161

5 March 1985

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. Plan for Caribbean 'Regional Army' Criticized (Mikhail Kochetkov; SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', 22 Jan 85).....	1
Participants in Yalta Symposium Stress Peaceful Coexistence (TASS, 5, 6 Feb 85).....	2
Yakovlev Statement Czech Paper Quoted	
Iranian Envoy Predicts Stronger Relations With USSR (Moscow Television Service, 11 Feb 85).....	4

NATIONAL

TASS Reports Symposium on 1945 Yalta Conference (TASS, 7 Feb 85).....	6
Bush, Shultz Criticized for Views on Yalta (Moscow Television Service, 2 Feb 85).....	8
Radio Program Comments on KGB/Television Capabilities in USSR (Moscow in English to North America, 10 Feb 85).....	9
Review of Zimyanin Anthology on Ideological Work (ZHURNALIST, No 1, Jan 85).....	10
Briefs	
Zorin Receives Order	16
Editor Receives Lenin Order	16
Religious Leaders on Nuclear Threat	16

REGIONAL

Demirchyan's Speech at Armenian Plenum (KOMMUNIST, 10 Jan 85).....	17
Shevardnadze Addresses Georgia's Youth (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 1 Jan 85).....	43
Shevardnadze Quoted in PRAVDA on Science, Production (Georgiy Lebanidze, Vasiliy Parfenov; PRAVDA, 28 Jan 85)...	46
Shevardnadze Attends Academician's Memorial Session (Moscow Domestic Service, 11 Jan 85).....	47
TASS Outlines Tadzhik SSR Electric Power Potential (TASS International Service, 8 Feb 85).....	48
Tadzhik Communist Party Bureau Plans for Elections (Dushanbe Domestic Service, 23 Jan 85).....	49
Tadzhik Party Officials Urge Fight Against Crime (Dushanbe Domestic Service, 12 Jan 85).....	50
Yerevan Rayons Computerized (KOMMUNIST, 30 Jan 85).....	51
Correspondents' Obligations Discussed in Uzbekistan (Tashkent Domestic Service, 3 Feb 85).....	53
Uzbek Labor Union Conferences (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 13 Jan 85).....	55
Uzbek Komsomol Election Conferences (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 13 Jan 85).....	55
KaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Meets (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 22 Jan 85).....	55

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. PLAN FOR CARIBBEAN 'REGIONAL ARMY' CRITICIZED

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 22 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Mikhail Kochetkov: "They Are Knocking Together a Gendarmerie"]

[Text] An aide to the U.S. Secretary of State, L. Motley, while visiting Barbados stated there that Washington "is expecting a request for the allocation of aid" to the eastern Caribbean countries for the creation of a so-called "regional army." The American visitor did not even try to hide the fact that the basic goal of his trip throughout the countries of the region was intended to urge the puppet governments in the question on the direction of such a "request."

The ruling circles of the United States have nurtured the idea of knocking together a gendarmerie for a long time. In the Pentagon's calculations, within the framework of a pro-American military-political bloc it should take upon itself the function of ensuring American "vital interests" in the Caribbean basin; that is, to prop up rotting pro-American regimes and stand guard over the interests of American imperialism in this region of the world.

According to Washington's scenario, it is proposed to assign to Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica and other countries fixed military contingents, trained by Pentagon instructors and armed to the teeth with American weapons. This "regional army" of cutthroats is supposed to act on direct instructions from Washington, which is intending to suppress any appearance of disagreement with the interventionist course of the United States with someone else's hands. Nor is Washington skimping on promises of military and other aid, the volume of which, according to a statement by a White House representative, could reach \$100 million. As a first step the Pentagon has already given Jamaica, Dominica and several other countries some modern military ships and a large amount of other equipment. Currently, under the direction of American instructors, special training for officer cadres from the armies of these countries is in full swing.

The people of the countries of this region are angrily protesting the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism aimed at the militarization of the Caribbean basin. Such attempts, in the opinion of progressive forces of the Caribbean countries, are directed at further enslavement of the region. The interventionist aspirations of the Pentagon are meeting with an ever more decisive rebuff from the democratic community.

INTERNATIONAL

PARTICIPANTS IN YALTA SYMPOSIUM STRESS PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

Yakovlev Statement

LD062232 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Yalta (Crimea), 6 Feb (TASS)--The experience of struggle against Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism shows that peace can be ensured through joint efforts of the states with different social systems. This thought is emphasized at the symposium of historians devoted to the 40th anniversary (4-11 February 1945) of the Crimean conference of leaders of the USSR, United States and Great Britain. The symposium opened today in Yalta, where the conference was held.

The lasting significance of the Yalta agreements is above all that the agreements drew up principles of the post-war set-up, said Aleksandr Yakovlev, chairman of the Soviet UN Association, director of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences. "These principles, permeated with care for the future, were based on respect for each other's interests and realistic appraisal of the situation."

"The Yalta Conference demonstrated huge possibilities of mankind inherent in mutual understanding of the great powers, of all states of both social systems. This is the only correct way nowadays, too," said Professor Yakovlev.

Forces of reaction, the scientist said, are now trying to sow mistrust in the very possibility of states with different social systems to agree, to jointly look for ways of curbing the arms race. But the question now is: Either the peoples of the planet learn to live together on it, or they will perish. There is no alternative to peaceful coexistence."

Czech Paper Quoted

LD051854 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Prague, 5 Feb (TASS)--For 40 years now agreements concluded at the Crimean (Yalta) conference have been reliably serving peace and international security, RUDE PRAVO stresses. The main lesson of the conference is that given good will, states with different social system can pool their efforts in the

struggle to safeguard peace. It is precisely by the striving to lessen the present international tension, to remove the threat of nuclear war that the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, of other socialist countries is permeated.

But the bellicose forces of imperialism, above all of the United States, try to assert that the Crimean agreements were "a gross mistake," led to the "split of Europe," and declare that the agreements should be revised, the newspaper writes. Such a policy represents a direct threat to peace, security and cooperation not only in Europe but also all over the world.

CSO: 1812/125

INTERNATIONAL

IRANIAN ENVOY PREDICTS STRONGER RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD112206 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Feb 85

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Iranian people are marking their national holiday, Day of the Revolution, today. Taking part in our program is Kia-Tabataba'i, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR:

[Begin Kia-Tabataba'i video recording in vernacular with Russian translation superimposed] Six years ago today the Muslim people of Iran overthrew the unsympathetic regime of the shah, after many years of struggle under the general leadership of His Excellency Imam Khomeyni, under the slogan: Independence, freedom, an Islamic republic! And our people gained their freedom. The constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran guarantees that all the country's affairs and problems must be solved by a general vote, and that all the country's citizens, whatever their nationality, regardless of the color of their skin, those speaking various languages, are equal before the law. That is why nine elections and referendums have been held in Iran in the 6 years since the victory of the revolution.

Our people traveled a very difficult path before achieving their goals. On the one hand there were actions of U.S. imperialism against our country, various U.S. provocations such as the economic blockade, the military attack in the Tabas region, preparation of a plan for a state coup, and the imposed war. On the other hand there were the internal, antirevolutionary war and other intrigues by imperialism's puppets. Despite that, work continues on construction and formation of the country and on its self-sufficiency, with the aim of achieving economic independence. Despite the relatively short 6-year period since the revolution, our achievements are very great.

Immediately after the revolution's victory our country broke off relations with the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa and the occupationary regime of Israel, and began the struggle against them. This was an open challenge to Washington, which history will never forget. After that we broke off relations with the United States. The Islamic revolution, during and as a result of its 6-year-long development, has become a constant symbol of independence and freedom for the oppressed of the whole world. The great leader of the Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, stated: We must have relations with all states and peoples of the world, with a few exceptions.

The principles of our foreign policy are: to maintain peaceful relations with neighbors, with countries of the Third World, and to fight against the occupational Israeli regime. Basing itself on these principles Iran established and maintains good relations with its neighbors, including the Soviet Union, observes the principle of nonintervention into one another's internal affairs and maintains the principle of mutual respect, genuine equality. It also carries out and observes international laws and obligations. Taking into consideration the long borders between Iran and the USSR, we believe that the existence of genuinely equal relations will be useful for both our peoples, and the friendly relations between them will grow stronger.

Now our heroic and proud people, full of hope and confidence in their strength, are making progress in the implementation of their important goals, and they hope that they will soon witness the victory of the Palestinian people and other oppressed peoples throughout the whole world. [end recording]

CSO: 1807/206

NATIONAL

TASS REPORTS SYMPOSIUM ON 1945 YALTA CONFERENCE

LD072157 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 7 Feb 85

["Not Subject to Revision"--TASS headline]

[Text] Yalta, February 7, TASS--The world should not repeat the tragic experience of the 1930s when the West rejected the Soviet proposals on creating a system of collective security and plunged mankind into the tragedy of the Second World War. Such is the main conclusion of the reports made at the two-day symposium of Soviet historians that ended here today. It was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Yalta conference of the leaders of three allied powers--the USSR, the United States and Britain.

The scholars noted that a complex of questions connected with Germany after its defeat was solved at the Yalta conference and mutual understanding was reached on the key problems on the basis of concerted effort. There was a noticeable growth of the prestige of democratic forces--the shift in their favour at the time was obvious. On German soil this manifested itself with time in the complete implementation of the Yalta and Potsdam provisions in the East--in the GDR, which has become an important factor of peace and international cooperation. At the same time in the West, in the FRG, a course of militarisation is being imposed on the people starting with the 1950s. As a result the FRG has been turned into a bridgehead with the highest concentration of troops and American nuclear-missile weapons in Western Europe.

Yet another exceptionally important act was adopted in Yalta, it was stressed in the reports at the symposium. It was the definition of European borders, first of all those of Poland. It was decided to return native Polish lands to it. The participants in the conference arrived at the accord that Poland should get a substantial accretion of territory in the north and the west.

The accord of the USSR, the United States and Britain on the main provisions of the post-war peace arrangement was recorded in the jointly adopted "declaration on liberated Europe." The three powers stated in it that the establishment of order in Europe and the transformation of national economic life should be attained in such a way that would allow the liberated nations destroy the remaining traces of Nazism and fascism and create democratic institutions of their own choice.

The participants in the symposium noted that the calls in the United States to put an end to the Yalta agreements aim at dismantling the edifice of post-war arrangements in Europe and exporting counter-revolution to countries of the socialist community. But the alignment of forces, the scholars stressed, has changed irreversibly in favour of the champions of peace, democracy and socialism.

CSO: 1812/126

NATIONAL

BUSH, SHULTZ CRITICIZED FOR VIEWS ON YALTA

OW041135 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2250 GMT 2 Feb 85

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program: commentary on the Yalta conference by Lt Gen D. A. Volkogonov, doctor of philosophy and professor]

[Excerpts] We have just watched reportage from the Livadia Palace, where the Crimean conference was held from 4 to 11 February 1945. It was said then that it was a conference of great construction.

The closer the 40th anniversary of the great victory draws, the stronger the urge of certain ideological and subversive centers in the West becomes to distort history, to distort what has happened; the Crimean conference is no exception.

The significance of the Crimean conference is great in the sense that it showed the possibility of cooperation among states with different social systems in a most complex conflict in the international situation. Today, when we are faced with a common threat to our planet, when we are faced with a nuclear threat, of very great importance is the possibility of creating, I would say, an antinuclear coalition, the possibility of states with different social systems to come out against the threat of a new war.

In the West, however, people continue to falsify the results of the Crimean conference, as evident, for instance, in statements by U.S. Vice President Bush and by Secretary of State Shultz, who have tried and are trying to achieve an actual revision of postwar borders and postwar arrangements. No one, however, has been given the power to rewrite history.

CSO: 1830/306

NATIONAL

RADIO PROGRAM COMMENTS ON KGB/TELEVISION CAPABILITIES IN USSR

LD102320 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 10 Feb 85

[From the "Moscow Mailbag" Program, presented by Joe Adamov]

[Excerpts] The first question comes from (Gary Roseman), of Stone Mountain, Georgia: What are the official duties of the KGB?

The duties of the KGB are to ensure state security of the country. The KGB today is fully under the control of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. And Gary also wants to know can KGB agents be prosecuted if they violate the Soviet law? Any Soviet citizen can be prosecuted if he violates Soviet law, be he a cabinet minister or a lathe operator.

I will give you a recent example. Not long ago the minister of internal affairs, the man in charge of the police, was taken off his job and stripped of his rank of army general for abuse of power and mistakes.

There are more television sets than there are families in the Soviet Union. There are about, just over, 60 million families in the Soviet Union and 85 million television sets. We have started cable television and there is an experimental line already working here in Moscow, but we have three-channel cable radio that we have had for years and years.

CSO: 1830/313

NATIONAL

REVIEW OF ZIMYANIN ANTHOLOGY ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

PM301100 Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 1, Jan 85 (Signed to Press 10 Dec 84)
pp 16-17

[D. Avraamov article: "Pointers for Our Creative Work: On the Publication of M. V. Zimyanin's Book 'Under the Banner of Leninism'"--reviewing M. V. Zimyanin, Under the Banner of Leninism (pod Znamenem Leninizma), Selected Articles and Speeches, Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1984, 384 pages]

[Text] This book has a great deal of value to offer the scientist and the party worker, the cultural worker and the teacher, the gray-haired veteran and the young specialist--in our party, every communist is concerned with educational and mass political activity, and a significant proportion of the book by M. V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is devoted to ways of further improving that activity. The author examines questions of ideological work in the broad context of the Soviet people's intensive, purposeful struggle for the triumph of socialist ideals and in close association with the multifaceted and complex economic, political and international tasks which are consistently and effectively resolved by the Communist Party and the Soviet state. The anthology examines important theoretical and practical problems of the improvement of the social relations of mature socialism, the growth of the CPSU's leading role, and the development of the masses' labor and social activeness.

The book is intended for the broad party aktiv, but it is doubly, trebly necessary to those who have made ideological work their profession. And, of course, above all to us journalists.

In one of the articles included in the book, the author aptly notes that "the VUZ should 'accompany' the specialist throughout his life." And although this was said in relation to production workers, it also applies directly to ideological workers. They too need the constant enrichment and renewal of knowledge, the never-ending creative assimilation of the latest achievements of Marxist thought, and continual, conscious concern for developing a scientific world outlook and forming a principled, creative stance. In a word, the book can be of inestimable assistance to journalists in their bolshevik self-development and self-education.

This continual inner work is particularly important for us because the social value of our work is determined above all by the active ideological, political and philosophical position which we occupy and assert in our publications. The thoughts on the decisive role of this position for artistic creativity which were expressed by K. U. Chernenko at the jubilee plenum of the USSR Writers Union board apply fully to journalists.

The ideological basis for the Soviet journalist's position is Leninism, which is the highest stage of the development of Marxist science. It brings together the fundamental conclusions on the nature of the modern era and on the natural laws governing the revolutionary transformation of the world, develops Marx' theory on the worldwide historical mission of the Proletariat, and develops the teaching of the new type of party. The high point of V. I. Lenin's teaching of the new type of party. The high point of V. I. Lenin's teaching is his science of the paths of socialist building.

To follow the great leader's behests always and in everything, to live and work in a Leninist fashion--this idea runs through all M. V. Zimyanin's speeches and articles, whether they concern the improvement of the social relations of mature socialism, the school reform, ideological backup for economic policy, or the CPSU's international activity. This general idea has also given rise to the book's title.

The creative development of Marxism-Leninism is possible only on the basis of its fundamental principles, and our party's elaboration of the concept of developed socialism was new evidence of the continuing value of those principles. "On the basis of a comprehensive evaluation of the potential of mature socialism and the specific features of the present international situation," M. V. Zimyanin writes on the significance of this concept, "the CPSU elaborated and is implementing the strategy for Soviet society's further advancement."

Soviet journalists and all our ideological workers have been given the powerful tool of Marxist analysis. M. V. Zimyanin shows convincingly that at the present stage this analysis is particularly important.

The concept of developed socialism provides orientation for us, not only on major policy matters. It helps us to relate the immediate tasks with which the newspaperman is concerned every day to long-term objectives, it enables us to clearly define the level of socioeconomic maturity which society has achieved, and it guards against embellishing reality as well as against overdramatizing shortcomings or understating our indisputable achievements.

To propagandize these achievements properly, finding convincing words and arguments which can be understood by the audience which we are addressing--the author sees this as a very important duty for workers on the ideological front. He recalls that we have a tremendous quantity of facts at our disposal--new ones arrive every day--to illustrate the permanent assets--spiritual and material--which have been created by the Soviet people, by their science and culture. In our country a moral and political climate has grown up which is unheard-of in capitalist conditions, a unity of the ruling party and the people which is inconceivable under capitalism.

In the conditions of the intensified ideological confrontation between the two systems, our party considers it necessary to do everything possible to improve Soviet people's class tempering, strengthen their patriotic and internationalist sentiments, step up discipline and vigilance, and wage an uncompromising struggle against bourgeois ideology. Special significance is attached to our continued offensive against imperialism's policy and the merciless exposure of its aggressive, inhuman nature and its malicious slandering of socialism.

The author names the starting points for this offensive--the historical correctness of the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin, the worldwide historical successes of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community in building the new society, and its immeasurable superiorities over capitalism.

Today the ideological confrontation centers on questions which were posed for the first time by real socialism. "These," M. V. Zimyanin notes, "are the questions of social justice and political democracy, man's social liberation and spiritual emancipation, the use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress in the interests of working mankind, the elimination of all forms of national and racial oppression, and the planet's deliverance from the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe." We wage the ideological struggle honorably and openly. It has nothing in common with psychological warfare or with imperialism's acts of ideological subversion, which are aimed at exacerbating the international situation, lead to the intensification of political and military confrontation, and are used for unceremonious interference in other peoples' internal affairs.

The anthology of M. V. Zimyanin's articles and speeches is in itself a fine illustration of the author's fundamental idea that Leninism is a fighting philosophy. Wherever the author speaks--at an international scientific conference or before leaders of the world's leading news agencies and press organs--he never misses an opportunity to assert consistently, frankly, and in a principled manner the historical correctness of Leninism. The author calls on Soviet journalists, too, to model themselves on Lenin's immortal example. Lenin, for us, is an example of how talent and labor can serve the execution of the supreme duty of life, the duty to the party and people.

Many of M. V. Zimyanin's speeches and articles are devoted particularly to V. I. Lenin's outstanding role in the creation and development of the Communist Party. All his theoretical, political and organizational activity was inextricably associated with this concern. The author's report at an international meeting of democratic journalists devoted to the centennial of the birth of the great leader of the world Proletariat makes important theoretical generalizations concerning the Marxist press' role in combining the workers movement with scientific socialism and concerning its social functions, principles and traditions. The author defines V. I. Lenin's ideological and political journalism as the highest form of journalism, "because Lenin, in his scientific works and articles, did not separate his brilliant scientific discoveries, generalizations, and predictions from the propaganda and agitation of Marxist ideas, from the advancement of topical political tasks and slogans, and, lastly, from discussion and polemics, with Lenin's characteristic force of argument and conviction."

The author shows convincingly how by means of directly addressing the masses V. I. Lenin was able to raise their consciousness and boost their energy to meet the worldwide historical tasks which faced the party, the people, and the international communist and workers movement. He achieved this because "in the most complex historical conditions he wrote simply and accessibly for the masses, even in expounding the most difficult questions, the questions most confused by bourgeois propaganda."

Lenin's journalism is distinguished not only by the depth of scientific thought, but by supreme accuracy and oppositeness of style and by fundamental hostility toward what is known as fine writing, "Lenin persuaded by force of conviction, logic and argument. And when he resorted to using the metaphors of artistic literature, he achieved his goals equally irresistably. This," the author concludes, "is one facet of Lenin's genius, one of the conditions thanks to which the ideas with which he equipped the party and people, making the broadest use of the press as a mass public platform, because of material force."

To assimilate V. I. Lenin's ideological and theoretical legacy and follow his example in everything--the author sees this as the most important task for communist journalists, the way to hone more sharply and temper more strongly the combat weapon of democratic journalism. M. V. Zimyanin recalls Lenin's principles of press activity, and particularly notes the indissoluble link between the party principle and the principle of orientation toward the people, which means that our press expresses the interests of the working people--the main bulk of the people--and is created with their direct participation. M. V. Zimyanin's speech in memory of M. A. Sholokhov, which is included in the anthology, is also very important for a profound understanding of the Leninist party principle. For the author, the great writer's Communist Party-mindedness is the source of his truthfulness, humanism, and profound moral purity.

The Leninist principles of press activity are inalienable components of the Soviet journalist's life stance. In addition to his world outlook, philosophical and political views, moral principles and feelings, and accumulated knowledge and experience, these principles serve as the selfsame general initial premises underlying the journalist's creative work and guiding him in his thoughts and actions. The party trains journalists in a spirit of consciousness of their lofty responsibility to society. "Soviet journalists," M. V. Zimyanin writes, "must be worthy of their people and their heroes in all things...."

The book encompasses a period of nearly 40 years of the author's life and work. And most of his articles--whether about the work of the social sciences department or the school reform, the struggle for peace or the jubilee of the second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party--as a rule speak about the tasks of the press in connection with the specific problems under discussion here. And this is only to be expected, of course, since the activity of the mass media and propaganda organs largely determines the effectiveness of other means of ideological influence.

While being the party's important ideological and political instrument, the Soviet press is, at the same time, a mass platform for public opinion expressing the working people's interests and aspirations. In this context the specific descriptions of various press organs given, for example, in M. V. Zimyanin's speeches during the presentation of awards to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and the magazine SOVETSKIY SOYUZ and at the ceremonial meeting to mark PRAVDA's 60th anniversary are of great practical interest. M. V. Zimyanin clearly outlined the profile of such publications and their main tasks in the context of the party's requirement that each publication should have its own distinctive character. Zimyanin's assessments are of a principled nature and will undoubtedly help workers of other newspapers and magazines to accurately delineate their specific features.

The book examines in detail the factors which prompted the party to raise the issue of improving the quality of ideological activity. Along with the increase in the scale and complexity of the tasks which the party and the people must tackle, there is also an increase in the broad masses of people who are becoming involved in historical creativity, people on whose level of communist consciousness the development of Soviet society directly depends. Thus ideological work must constantly take account of working people's increasing spiritual needs and the sharp worsening of the ideological and political struggle in the international arena and be indissolubly linked with the main processes of social life and people's vital interests and concerns.

As for improving the activity of the mass media, here the party considers the main matter to be the content of publications, the raising of the ideological significance of materials, and the deepening of the scientific level of journalistic activity. To this end the journalist needs a solid foundation of specialized knowledge of those matters on which he is engaged, must constantly consult with workers, peasants, scientists, cultural figures and specialists, and must continuously improve his theoretical training. The work of the press is collective but even here a greater specialization of cadres is needed, M. V. Zimyanin points out.

When examining press shortcomings, which were criticized at the 26th CPSU Congress, the author also indicates ways to rectify them. Clearly all these problems cannot be resolved overnight. "What is needed here," he writes, "is a carefully considered system of organizational measures, educational work involving journalists themselves, the improvement of journalists' skill, and the bold promotion of and active provision of moral and material incentives for those who are talented, work diligently, and provide the greatest gain for the party's cause."

The rich potential of the press, television, radio and book publishing can manifest itself fully only when skillful party leadership contributes to this. While generalizing the best experience of such leadership, at the same time the author criticizes those party committees which remembers their own newspaper, journal, or publishing house only in connection with a mistake or misprint that has occurred, and he calls to order the zealous defenders of local or narrow departmental interests who exert pressure on journalists, preventing the publication of critical materials.

Summing up in his speech to Krasnodarskiy Electoral Okrug voters the first results of fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions, the author points out that materials in the mass media have recently become more substantive and realistic. But at the same time he emphasizes the need to "further enhance the ideological, political and creative standard of the work of the press, television, and radio and the informativeness, depth, and assertiveness of their materials."

In his articles and speeches M. V. Zimyanin warns ideological cadres against complacency. Yes, socialism creates favorable conditions both for a new attitude toward labor and for the complete victory of the ideas of scientific communism, but this does not happen automatically. We must not just hope that the truth will triumph of its own accord. What is needed for this is painstaking daily work. And it is toward such work that the book by M. V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, orients journalists and all communists.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda," "Zhurnalist," 1985

CSO: 1830/294

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

ZORIN RECEIVES ORDER--By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Central TV and Radio, has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution. This is in recognition of his many years of fruitful work to publicize the foreign policy course of the CPSU and Soviet state, and to mark his 60th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Feb 85 LD]

EDITOR RECEIVES LENIN ORDER--A decree was issued today by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium awarding the Order of Lenin to Yuriy Aleksandrovich Sklyarov, editor in chief of the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM. This is to mark his great and fruitful work in party organs and the press, his active public and political activity, and his 60th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 Feb 85 DL]

RELIGIOUS LEADERS ON NUCLEAR THREAT--An international round table conference of religious leaders on new dangers to the sacred gift of life has begun in Moscow. In his opening speech, the metropolitan filaret of the Russian Orthodox Church appealed to the representatives of the world's principal religious faiths to unite their efforts in opposing the nuclear threat. The metropolitan (Pavel Mar Grigoriy) from India spoke out against the American Administration's strategic defense initiative, as it has been called. He pointed out that its main aim was to extend the arms race to outer space and achieve world domination. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Feb 85 LD]

CSO: 1830/304

REGIONAL

DEMIRCHYAN'S SPEECH AT ARMENIAN PLENUM

GF060653 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 10 Jan 85 pp 1-3

[Excerpts of speech delivered by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, at a plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee held in Yerevan on 8 January 1985]

[Text] Comrades, our party considers the communist education of workers as one of the most important activities. It has proceeded and continues to proceed from the fact that the formation of a new individual is not only a program objective, but also is an indispensable condition for the communist construction and for our progressive movement.

The time of the revolutionary reorganization of the society, which began with the victory of the Great October, is the time of the birth and formation of the new individual. Namely, in the process of constructing the new society the Soviet individual grew up and hardened as a patriot and internationalist, a staunch fighter for the glory of ideological ideas, and a maker of all the material and moral wealth of our homeland. As was noted by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, we should basically believe that the new individual is not only a remote ideal, but is also a reality of our time.

All the achievements of Soviet Armenia and everything we are now proud of are the result of the historical creativeness of all generations of the republic's workers who were educated by the party in the spirit of high ideology and devotion to the socialist motherland, to communism and to the immortal Lenin. Deeply realizing their mission they struggled throughout all stages of socialist construction to achieve their great objectives, turning their territory into a prosperous and highly developed republic and making adequate contribution to the enrichment of the economic and moral potential of the Soviets' country.

Our constructive and patriotic labor, and the intense production and political activity of communists and all workers, which consequently enabled them to verify the decisions of the 26th CPSU congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee plenums, also resulted in the achievement of the new stage, in fulfilling and overfulfilling the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan period, and in maintaining stable and dynamic economic, social and cultural progress in the republic.

Now, we note with satisfaction that our workers have successfully completed the previous economic year and that in accordance with the results of the previous 4 years the republic's national economy has developed at the level set in the 5-year plan. The industry has overfulfilled the 1984 planned tasks of all basic indicators. The growth rates of trade production output totaled 6.8 percent. The fulfillment of the socialist pledges for a 1-percent increase in labor productivity ahead of schedule and for a 0.5 percent additional decrease in production prime cost was insured. The rural workers have achieved remarkable success. They have fulfilled their plans and socialist pledges for selling to the state major kinds of agricultural and livestock products. The achievements of our agricultural workers deserve the greetings of the CPSU Central Committee. During the fourth year of the 5-year plan period the work of construction workers was not bad. Now it is already the second year and they are fully fulfilling housing construction plans and other social and living projects. So are the workers of transport and communications and the services. A select program for social development has been outlined.

All these achievements are absolutely the result of the purposeful ideological and political-educational work carried out by the republic's party organizations.

Comrades, as you know in October last year the CPSU Central Committee discussed a question on the progress made in fulfilling the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum by the Armenian Republican Party Organization, and passed the relevant resolution. This document, which is exceptionally important for us, deeply analyzes the versatile activity of the Armenian Communist Party, and its committees and primary organizations in the communist education of workers. It has truly evaluated the work which has been carried out, specified the basic directions of the ideological and political-educational activity in the coming years and perspectives, and determined the ways and methods to further improve this work and party control over the economic and cultural construction and over all vital activities.

[GF060715] The party Central Committee noted that the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the gorkoms and raykoms, and the primary party organizations have achieved a definite amelioration of the ideological and mass political work. The scientific level and activity of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee is increasing and its relationship with life and with the solution of socioeconomic tasks is being consolidated. The contacts of party committees with the masses are being expanded. The work on international education is becoming more interesting.

The major result of work is positively evaluated. There is a healthy moral-political atmosphere in the republic. The production and social activity of workers has increased; the tasks of the 5-year plan period are being fulfilled in industry, agriculture, transport and in the production of consumer goods. The CPSU Central Committee resolution is a document of great mobilizing force and a long-term, scientifically grounded, and accurate and clear program opening wide avenues for further improvement of the ideological and political-educational work of the party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic

organs and organizations; labor collectives; and scientific, educational and creative institutions, and is aiming at conceivably activating their forces to solve the major strategic tasks of the versatile improvement of progressive socialism. This new central committee document, together with the previous resolutions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning the cardinal problems of the republic's economic and social development, provide our party organization with a concrete and integral program for economic and cultural construction and party work and which has a program of activity in all fields of vital activities in the republic.

The communists and all workers of Armenia consider it a direct appeal and a call to occupy more active civilian positions and to demonstrate deep interest in the state and social affairs, initiatives, and pragmatic approach toward labor. In it they see a new bright manifestation of the CPSU Leninist care about the well-being of the people of Soviet Armenia.

The resolution also discloses the serious shortcomings and derelictions in our work. The elimination of the [shortcomings and derelictions] requires from the party organization and all the republic's communists persistent active forces to improve all work in communist education.

As you know, the question under discussion by the CPSU Central Committee was prepared over a long time, and naturally, the disclosed shortcomings have already been liquidated during the progress of the study itself, with the competent help and incentive by the comrades at the Central Committee commissions. After the emergence of the resolution an encompassing propaganda and deep study on it were spread in all the party organizations and labor collectives. Complex measures were outlined and are being implemented for verifying the document's demands and for further activating the forces of the workers for the fulfillment of the responsible tasks of the economic and cultural construction facing the republic.

To analyze the forms and methods of work, to comprehend the experience of the ideological work accumulated in the country and in the republic, to arm the party and ideological aktiv methodically, and to take such measures which would allow for verifying the demands of the Central Committee resolution were the objectives of the republican seminar/meeting last December, in which CPSU Central Committee responsible workers delivered interesting and practical, useful reports.

In today's plenum it is necessary to thoroughly examine the tasks from the CPSU Central Committee resolution and to determine the concrete measures for liquidating the existing shortcomings and for raising the level of all our ideological and mass political work. In brief, we have to conduct a businesslike and critical discussion of our derelictions and of how we can better and more effectively organize the ideological process in the republic and the work for verifying the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, arranging our work in accordance with the demands, findings, recommendations and assignments contained in the resolution.

As is well known, in the June plenum, the party suggested a developed long-term concept for ideological activity. In his greetings to the participants of the all-union practical-scientific conference on the improvement of progressive socialism and the party ideological work in light of the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted that there are qualitatively new tasks which require the mobilization of the entire creative potential of the people and a specific orientation of the public conscience.

[GF060755] Here, the ideological and political-education work is of exceptionally great importance. It mobilizes millions of Soviet people to struggle selflessly for intensifying production, accelerating scientific-technical progress, saving material resources, and insuring high productivity in every work place. Our major task is to use the active reform force of our ideology in the solution of the urgent economic and social problems and in the communist education of workers.

The realization of the decisions of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum is a multiplanned task involving all spheres of our vital activities and requiring, first, persistent organizational work, concrete aims, initiative, innovation, and an exercise of systematic and complex approaches toward the education questions. However, we have to admit that we are still slowly carrying out our work in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum. Because of inadequate control by the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee departments, some party committees made sudden brief outbursts of activity toward the organization of the fulfillment of the plenum's decisions and failed to consolidate the measures designed by the active organizational work. Many of them are slowly freeing themselves from the stereotyped style in ideological and political-educational work and, as is in the past, there are no concrete aims or formalism; alienation from the practical tasks and from real socioeconomic processes is being observed; and inconsistency and deleterious psychology have not been overcome.

Ideological and educational work is not being consolidated everywhere with economic, social and organizational measures. The economic cadres do not always take into account the educational consequences of the solutions made. A number of party committees weakly draw the attention of the leading cadres to political-educational work and do not hold them responsible in the required manner for the timely solution of the social living questions. This can be clarified by the fact that we still have enterprises, organizations and farms lagging behind due to thriftlessness and lack of voluntary labor; low state, planning, production and labor discipline; waste of work time; and shortcomings referred to in the Central Committee resolution.

Every party committee and every organization in their work, as noted the CPSU Central Committee resolution, should invariably be guided by one of the basic directives of the plenum and should consolidate the ideological influence in all walks of society, and first on a solution to the major national economic and social tasks. By consolidating and developing the positive tendencies in the work for implementing the decisions of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the republic's party organizations should more actively and

purposefully conduct their ideological and educational activity and more persistently develop in workers a communist ideology and such important qualities as patriotism, internationalism, a feeling of a citizen's duty, high morals, conscious discipline, and an honest attitude toward labor.

We should regularly expand our work for consolidating organization and order in the labor collectives and for creating in every collective an atmosphere of friendly and high productive work and creativeness. Every party committee and primary party organization should struggle for consolidating the state, planning and labor discipline. In fact, it is not acceptable that every year in industry about 6 or 7 percent of the enterprises and organizations do not cope with the planned tasks for the production and sale of products and for the increase of labor productivity; nor is it acceptable that about 20 percent of the republic's enterprises do not fully fulfill their contract pledges on production.

We can truthfully say that many labor collectives regard the consolidation of socialist discipline of labor as a brief campaign. Meanwhile, the waste of work time due to idleness, daily and internal shift wasted time, and absence with the administration's permission are still high. Together with the enterprise administrations, the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations should be responsible for the state of labor discipline. These organizations are obliged to conceive and consolidate the educational role of the labor collective itself and to develop in it a healthy social opinion against discipline violators and to wage an uncompromised struggle not only against violators, but also against those who show indulgence toward the violators.

It is necessary to take organizational-technical and economic measures to create conditions for highly productive and high quality labor in every work place and in all national economy sectors. It is necessary to care about the constant promotion of production and about organizing recreation for workers.

[GF060805] All this will create a good labor attitude and will consolidate labor discipline.

There are great unused capabilities and reserves for increasing production output in the agroindustrial complex. The creation of the rayon agroindustrial associations have a wholesome effect on the mutual relations between agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex. At the same time, the reorganization is still going slowly of the activity of the new organs' administration in farms. The Soviets of the rayon agroindustrial associations are not fully using the rights they enjoy and are not playing their role in solving social and educational tasks. The complex approach toward solving problems arising in the farms and toward the enrichment of the contents and the enhancement of the prestige of agricultural labor is not insured everywhere.

Our work for the fulfillment of the tasks related to the introduction of new equipment and progressive technology and progressive experience is not going well. The majority of the national economic sectors are not fully implementing measures taken in this regard.

There are also many questions to be solved in construction. It is good that the annual general contract plans of construction works are being fulfilled and that, as we have noted, the tasks for commissioning social and cultural facilities have been realized in the past few years. However, in the republic, overall, the plans for construction and installation works are not being fulfilled and the limits of state capital investments are not being fully assimilated.

There are many unsolved questions in the communal economy, in passenger transport and in the service spheres. In fact, these are questions which satisfy the urgent demands of our people. The solution of these questions has great social-psychological significance. It is absolutely necessary to fulfill the specified plans for the construction of houses and social and cultural facilities, to improve the work of the trade and public nutrition enterprises and domestic services, and to accurately adjust the work of passenger transport and the projects of the communal economy, the health and work of the facilities and organizations which are involved in the organization of labor, and the life of our people. This should be a law governing the activity of every party committee and organization; soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs; and all of us. Taking care of the ideological maintenance of the national economic plans, we are obliged at the same time, as required by the party, to take care of the socioeconomic maintenance of the political work and educational forces.

It is necessary to take energetic measures to eliminate shortcomings and to do everything we can to pull up the lagging sectors and consolidate and augment what is positive in the work so as to develop the national economy and fulfill the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan period. To do this means utilizing the socialist emulation, the major aim of which should be the verification of all the specified tasks aimed at verifying what has been specified, insuring an accurate labor rhythm, increasing labor productivity, timely and full fulfillment of the plans for the discharge of high quality products, introducing new equipment and contract pledges, and rationally using every minute of work time, every ton of raw materials, every ruble and every kilowatt hour of electrical energy. The movement should be spread everywhere of working 2 days a year on the economized raw materials and fuel.

In addition to the improvement of an active organizational and political work for fulfilling the specified plans, we are obliged to constantly care about the future of the republic's economy. Combining reality with innovation, we should work firmly in order to raise the economy to a qualitatively new level and to achieve decisive progress in the intensification of production output, in the increase of production effectiveness, and in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. This is the reliable material base for raising the workers' well being.

The first task of the party organizations is to make their ideological and political-educational activity more objective and more purposeful and to improve it in such a way that it can remain close to the solution of the socioeconomic questions and close to all our economic construction, always remembering that the rate of our onward movement will depend much on how we

can mobilize the moral energy of the masses and on how we can stimulate their labor and social activity.

[GF060816] By creating the ideological prerequisites for economic growth the republican party organization is therefore working so that the solution of ideological-educational problems can be constantly supported by the firmly established and developed foundation. The effectiveness of propaganda and agitation activity and the achievement of solid results in educational work depend greatly on the social situation and on the creation of conditions that will assist the normal vital activities and good [word indistinct] of people. We have to solve not only one problem and eliminate not only one shortcoming if we are to consolidate the social and material base of ideological work. The problem of labor employment by the population is considered a vital problem now.

To make people busy in public production is a serious socioeconomic problem. As you know, measures have been implemented in recent years in the republic for maximizing the business of the population. New industrial enterprises and branches of operating associations and enterprises are being created in the rayon centers, villages and major rural areas. The labor consuming sectors have developed rapidly; this allowed for creating a large number of additional work places in a short time. We will actively and purposefully carry on with this work. Moreover, the CPSU Central Committee resolution tasks the concerned union organs to examine the draft plans for the period 1986-1990 with the perspective of a more rapid development of the industrial labor consuming sectors in the republic. I would like to say that in this regard, by labor consuming sectors, we mean those sectors which if developed would enable us to create a large number of work places.

It is necessary for us to take effective measures to curtail so-called seasonal work. In addition to the work for curtailing and cutting off seasonal work at the same time it is necessary to control this process and to take measures to evolve it into organized recruitment of workers.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution notes that the links between the party committee and the masses in the republic are expanding and deepening. The ideological-educational work has become more concentrated in the labor collectives. The party organizations and many enterprises and institutions have accumulated a positive experience in political education and ideological maintenance of the national economic plans.

However, things are not going well everywhere. In a number of places the directive that the labor collective would become a genuine center of political-educational work remains only a slogan. The required care is not always taken about the increase of the effectiveness of the party and popular organizations, implementation of a different approach, individual work with the people, improvement of training the lower aktivs, and mainly the on-the-spot solution of the concrete economic, social and educational tasks. Without exception, it is necessary that every party organization realize its responsibility for implementing the party policy in the socio-economic and ideological spheres. The improvement of ideological-political

work directly at the labor collectives, brigades and farms should be a first priority task for the party committees and organizations.

There are party groups or party organizers operating in 70 percent of the production brigades created in the republic. This is not a bad indicator. But their work in the new conditions of labor collectives organization is still not reliable. So far, not all party committees are seeing results in their work with the party organizers or doing their studies, and are generalizing their accumulated experience. There are many shortcomings in the organization of the trade unions and Komsomol work, in the introduction of effective ideological structures, and in the improvement of ideological-political work under the new conditions. In conducting the mass agitation measures the brigade often does not examine the auditorium--and important cell--of this work. The self-financing system and principles of labor wages are introduced slowly. The number of self-financing brigades relative to the general number of new brigades is very limited.

Such shortcomings often were disclosed by the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee during examination of the question on the work of the republican trade unions committee of the workers of the radio and electronic industry for augmenting the production and political activity of the sector's workers.

[GF060838] Under the new conditions, the party committees and organizations should study the party political work experience, which accumulated in the country and in the republic. A positive experience on the increase of the effectiveness of the ideological-educational work under the conditions of the brigade form of organization and stimulation of labor is accumulated, for example, by the party organizations of the industrial enterprises in Kirovakan. Their experience is partly interesting with regard to the attraction to the party work in the brigades of production communist veterans whose experience, knowledge and authority help to unite collectives and augment the labor and popular activity.

It is necessary to say that not all party organizations are fully utilizing the educational capabilities of socialist emulation. The educational role of labor emulation greatly increases when formalism and show are decisively repudiated, when equal capabilities are created for the sectors of emulation, when an exchange of experience is stimulated, when mutual assistance in labor is insured and when the victors are determined through an objective approach. Labor controversy is equally as harmful as an understatement of plans and pledges and complete organization, which are considered in contrast to be formalism and show. However, until now we could not avoid this or that.

The practice of the best enterprises and farms in the republic such as the [masis] production association, the [Armelektromash], the [Armelektrosvet], the Leninakan textile combine, the Kirovakan [Aftogemash] factory, the scientific institute of mathematical machines, the kolkhoz named after Kuybishev in Abovyan rayon, the Zangezur copper molybdenum combine, the sovkhoz named after Bagramyan in Echmiyadzin rayon, and many others, shows that wherever the unity of the economic, organizational and educational factors, socialist

emulation surely can be conducted in the formal manner, the effective key factors of production output can be observed, people can demonstrate high labor zeal and stable high production results can be achieved. [double brackets throughout sentence as published]

It is necessary to deeply study and spread the experience of these mentioned and other progressive labor collectives and their party organizations on the ideological maintenance of the national economic plans. Such experience shows that the ideological maintenance involves not only lectures, political information and object agitation, but also involves the implementation of all complex political and educational measures affecting the production activity of workers. This experience shows that the intensification of production output and the increase in its effectiveness are greatly conditioned by the consistent improvement of the entire party-political, organizational, and educational work and its output.

Comrades, under the conditions of the current wide range of tasks and intensive work for improving progressive socialism the famous Leninist concept that the government is strong by the consciousness of the masses becomes more vital than ever. The government is strong when the masses know how to work consciously. "There are many tasks facing the ideological workers in the course of like. However, among these tasks, invariably has been and is still the formation of the scientific and Marxist-Leninist philosophy, which is the basis of the communist education of people. Namely, this philosophy turns the communists and workers into conscious political forces capable of independently evaluating the social phenomena, maintaining the relationship between the current tasks and our final goals, and is capable of entering into argumentative polemics with any ideological enemy," noted Comrade Chernenko at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The most important task of the party committees and primary party organizations is to tirelessly develop in the workers a Marxist-Leninist outlook, a class approach toward the social phenomena, a high political conviction, and to educate them in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, socialist internationalism, and inviolable friendship of the USSR peoples. As was noted in our previous plenums the question lies not only in possession of total knowledge and theoretical awareness, it lies in the fact that all our people should develop solid ideological convictions, that in their knowledge the principles of the materialist philosophy are confirmed, and that they become organizers in labor activity and social life.

By reorganizing their activity in light of the decisions of the June plenum the republic's party organizations are carrying out persistent work for developing a Marxist-Leninist outlook in our people.

[GF060854] There has been a lot of interesting and constructive work in recent years in the party organizations of Yerevan, Leninakan, Kirovakan, Pazdan, Sisiyan, Akhuryan, Echmiyadzin, Kafan and a number of other rayons.

The contents of party studies and mass political and economic education have become more purposeful and vital. Much attention is devoted to the study of

the works of K. Marx, F. Engels, V.I. Lenin, the decisions of and material of party congresses, the CPSU Central Committee plenums, the major party documents, the problems of the theory and practice of improving progressive socialism, the CPSU social and economic policy, the questions of the socialist life, the development of national relations and socialist democracy, the ideological struggle in the international arena, and the consolidation of counterpropaganda. Political training is aimed at making everybody understand the party policy to the effect that he can fulfill his social duty. The party committees have become more involved in introducing active forms of training with practical objectives. However, there are many shortcomings in this work, some of which are the slowness in improving it, timidity in introducing new and effective forms and methods, and the expectation of what comes from above.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee recently reviewed the progress made in fulfilling the decisions of the June plenums of the CPSU Central Committee in Soviet rayon party organization in the city of Yerevan. It was found out that, in spite of the positive work, especially among the inhabitants, a number of party organizations carry out their mass political work and political education in an obsolete manner and show formalism in their approach toward their work. Some propagandists and agitators are not seriously concerned about their pledges. Such problems, regrettably, exist in a number of other rayons. In some party organizations, pretentiousness, formalism and conventionalism have not been eliminated and the organizational and political potential of party propaganda is not being used skillfully.

Naturally, the more successfully the decisions of the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are verified the sooner these shortcomings will be eliminated, and the sooner the forms and methods will be implemented in accordance with the innovative character of the solvable tasks. Our ideological and mass-political work with its ideological-theoretical level should satisfy the high demands of today and should always remain close to and be understood by the people. To organize it we should skillfully use the richest arsenal of forms, ways and methods of communist education, improve party and economic training and promote the contents, concreteness and effectiveness of oral and visual agitation. As is known, lectures play an important role in oral propaganda. Lectures are conducted in the republic because of the peculiarities of the various auditoriums and on a solid scientific and planned basis. The involvement of the republic's scientists in lecture propaganda work in the labor collectives makes a contribution.

However, it is necessary to say that not everywhere is serious attention being devoted to the level of lecture propaganda and to the maintenance of required party control over these important affairs. The single political days conducted in the republic showed sound practical importance. Over 2,000 leading workers, lecturers and reporters of the party committees meet with workers every political day. Many questions and proposals raised by the workers during the political days are analyzed and relevant measures are passed. Using the accumulated positive experience it is necessary to increase the effectiveness of political days, even if it means increasing the staff of reporters, insuring the leaders speak before workers, and by adjusting

an operative account of the questions and proposals and the adoption of measures on them. We hold great significance on this form of communication with the masses and the party organizations should firmly bring to task those comrades who avoid active participation in this work.

For a solution to the economic and educational tasks we should more purposefully use the capabilities of visual agitation. It is necessary to improve it and to link it intimately with life and with the practical tasks facing the labor collectives. The party committees should widely attract to it our ideologists, artists, architects and scientists. Is it acceptable that there is no artistic decorative section for visual agitation in the Culture Ministry system?

[GF061127] Success in the ideological sphere, more than any other field, depends on the vital activity of cadres, for this is a sphere of thinking, action and education, and a sphere, in which persuasion, truth and heart are considered the major weapons. For this reason the party committees should demonstrate constant care for the ideological and propagandistic cadres. It follows that after the emergence of the CPSU Central Committee resolution specific steps were taken in this direction, especially in Komsomol political education. Here, as well as in the propagandistic system of the economic education, a party nucleus has been consolidated. The number of communists from the overall number of the propagandists in the Komsomol political education was raised from 50 percent to 80 percent and in the economic education from 27 percent to 50 percent. Considerable progress was achieved in drawing into the propagandistic work independent party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and personalities who graduated from Marxism-Leninism university and holding scientific degrees and titles. The number of propagandists who are considered to be the leaders of the workers of the enterprises and institutions increased by more than 1,000 people.

This, of course, cannot be satisfactory. It is necessary to further improve the quality of the qualitative staff of propagandists, political informers and agitators by drawing into agitation work more progressive workers, masters and brigadiers. The effectiveness of the work of the Marxism-Leninism university of the Armenian Communists Party Central Committee should also be increased. The gorkoms and raykoms should direct the worthy comrades and keep them during the course of training in the field of vision. For the purpose of raising the level of this important party educational institution, it is necessary to be more actively involved in the teaching work of the party and Soviet workers.

The party committees and organizations should insure that the communists are constantly hearing the party word and that they remain involved in the course of party orientation activity and in the problems of the party's internal and foreign policies. In this regard, it is difficult to evaluate the role of the party institutions. It makes sense to persistently improve the work for communist subscriptions to the party newspapers and magazines and to more effectively use the rich literature and publications coming to the cabinets of political education and libraries.

It also makes sense to activate the activity of the political education cabinets of the party gorkoms and raykoms, to expand the network of political education cabinets in the primary party organizations, and to work in real earnest for consolidating their material-technical base. The question of educating the workers in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, socialist internationalism, and the inviolable fraternal friendship of the USSR peoples, occupies one of the central places in our ideological-political activity. The CPSU Central Committee resolution notes that the work for internationalistic education and for the propaganda of the historical achievements of the USSR and socialist Armenia have become more interesting in the republic.

The experience of work accumulated by us in this direction is being constantly enriched with new efforts and undertakings. The contacts between Soviet Armenia and all the other fraternal republics are being deepened and expanded to cover all sides of political, economic and cultural life.

The new impulse given to the work of the internationalistic and military-patriotic education of workers and youths has provided a versatile preparation for celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet People in the great patriotic war. The progressive collectives of Yerevan, Kirovakan, Akhuryan, Aparan and other rayons will complete with patriotic initiative the 5-year plan in honor of the jubilant victory. This valuable initiative should be spread to the masses. We should more actively use, especially in the work with youths, the educational capabilities of the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite Movement.

In recent years, internationalistic subjects have been considerably expanded in the newspapers, magazines and radio and television broadcasts. The volume of publications in Armenian, Russian, Azeri and Kurdish has increased in honor of the friendship of the USSR peoples. The problems of internationalistic and patriotic education and the questions of national relations now occupy a larger space in the system of political and economic education. ,

[GF061300] A great role in developing the feeling of unity among the Soviet peoples belongs to the Russian language, the learning of which good conditions are being created in the republic. It is necessary to further consolidate the work for improving the quality of its teaching in the educational institutes because the practical knowledge of Russian by part of the graduates of some schools, vocational and technical schools, and VUZ's still does not satisfy the contemporary high demands. For this reason, our youths often fail to enroll in the military institutes and VUZ's in other cities of the country.

The Armenian Communist Party considers the internationalistic and patriotic education of workers, especially the youths, in the spirit of the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples and the deep recognition of the entire historical role of Russia and the great Russian people in the destiny of our people and its continuous tasks. Using the accumulated experience we will further do everything for raising the effectiveness of this work in all the stages of forming individuals, for which undoubtedly, we will depend on the timely and full implementation of the school reform and the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Komsomol.

The internationalistic education is actively assisted by pursuing such cadres policy which takes into account the national structure of the republic's population. We are constantly devoting central attention to this work. In the electoral party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs we have insured relevant representation of all nationalities. The party committees should more actively work for nominating the best organizers and experts of the responsible work and for encouraging the morals of the progressive workers.

Comrades, it is necessary for us to persistently consolidate the counterpropagandistic work and to improve its forms and methods. The work of the party committees and organizations should be aimed at the deep disclosure of the reactionary essence of imperialism, at the exposure of its antinational and aggressive policy, bourgeois ideology and morals and at the development of solid political feeling, class approach and ability of the Soviet people to repulse ideological sabotage. Our counterpropaganda has become more operative in recent years. It is being launched offensively on account of the specific conditions characterizing our republic.

However, in spite of the positive progress, we can see shortcomings and derelictions in this part of the ideological work. There are many problems and unsolved questions in the field of coordination among our counterpropaganda forces. It is important that the established system of counterpropaganda always operates effectively at all levels. The party committees should assist the primary party organizations in launching counterpropaganda in the labor collectives and among the youths. It follows to see to it that the counterpropaganda becomes inalienable part of the entire ideological-educational and cultural-educational and scientific activity. It is necessary to fully use all our capabilities of the foreign political propaganda and counterpropaganda. At the present time, and under the conditions of the impetuous escalation of psychological warfare by imperialism, it is important more than ever to insure the offensiveness of the socialist ideology.

"The offensiveness of our ideology does not only lie in the dethronement of bourgeois ideological myths and stereotyped attitudes. First of all, it is the establishment of our ideals, the socialist norms of our social life, genuine freedom and democracy, and propaganda of the historical achievements of real socialism," noted Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his report at the all-union practical-scientific conference on the improvement of progressive socialism and party ideological work in light of the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The offensiveness of our ideology lies in the mostly active propaganda of the peace-loving international policy of the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the socialist countries. We should timely and in essence answer the questions imposed by the world development and the progress of the struggle between two contradictory systems and to timely make any corrections in our conceptions and practice when life demands that.

The work with the Armenians returning to the homeland from abroad is considered to be a specific part of the ideological-educational activity in the republic. Repatriation to the homeland is considered to be a historical fact. Owing to the paternal care of the Soviet party and Soviet Government repatriation is continuing.

[GF061302] Surrounded by versatile attention and care and as a result of the great organizational and educational work the repatriators have actively involved themselves in the labor and social life. Many of them are considered to be production progressive workers, and occupying senior posts and are elected to the staff of the party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs. The party committees and organizations; the Soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic and other organizations should with all means improve, enrich and verify the contents of this work and consolidate its effectiveness. This work should be characterized by solitude, tact and delicacy.

The overwhelming majority of the Armenians abroad are well related to Soviet Armenia and to the Soviet Union and regard Soviet Armenia as the homeland of all Armenians, but we should not forget at all that with regard to the social and political aspect the Armenian colonies are dissimilar. There are communists who are class brothers. There are also parties and patriotic groups which, in general, back the consolidation of contacts with the homeland. There is also the Armenian Nationalist Movement Party. We have been struggling and will continue struggling against the reactionary and nationalistic ideology of the Tashnaks [members of the Armenian Nationalist Movement Party] and we have been exposing and will continue to expose actively the adventurous and anti-Soviet activity of their ringleaders. The parties can be judged by the decisions of their congresses and by their acts. The Tashnaks have been and will continue to be counterrevolutionary and anti-Soviet party now under the service of the U.S. imperialism.

It is an important task to widely inform our compatriots about the great achievements made by Soviet Armenia under the banner of the October [Revolution] in the fraternal family of the USSR peoples and owing to the implementation of the Leninist national policy of the party. It is also necessary to constantly provide the Armenian progressive organizations with the necessary propagandistic material. In light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution the committee for cultural relations with Armenians abroad should persistently improve its work. This committee should maximize its contacts with the progressive Armenian organizations for clarifying the peace-loving Soviet initiatives and the achievements of real socialism.

The society for friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries and the main administration for foreign tourism should conduct even greater activity in this plan. It is necessary for this purpose to widely use the measures organized in the foreign countries and also to carry out the appropriate work with the guests who visit our republic from abroad.

In our practice we can still notice facts of underestimation of the sides of the ideological-educational work. We cannot tolerate the fact that some party committees are demonstrating placidity in relation to the individual phenomena, which negatively affect the educational work. This concerns the atheistic work in the first place. In many labor collectives the atheistic work is organized basically by episodic lectures of general character and individual work is not carried out with the believers. Criticism of the religious morals and ideology is practically missing in the lecture propaganda. These same shortcomings jeopardize the course of scientific atheism by the mass

information media and propaganda means. The republic's publishing houses produce only inadequate books on and brochures on the problems of atheism. The scientific research does not elaborate the vital theoretical and practical problems of atheism in a genuine manner.

A definite experience on the organization of new socialist festivities has been accumulated in the republic. The mass activities such as the day of knowledge in Yerevan, the theater presentation "the inviolable union," in Leninakan, the feast of flowers in Kirovakan, the Abovyan winter, the folklore festivities in Garni, the exhibition under open sky, the students spring and at last the "Yerebuni-Yerevan" feast which is warmly celebrated by our workers have become or are becoming traditional activities. Little work is being carried out for introducing Soviet civil ceremonies, to which the attention of the party committees was drawn by the previous plenum and allow me not to dwell at length on this.

There are many examples of the purposeful educational work among the inhabitants in the republic. Owing to the persistent work of the party organizations and departments a number of rayons in Yerevan, Leninakana, Kirovakan, Goris, Kafan and Yechmiyadzin widely participated in improving the territory, macro-rayons, streets, squares and in creating a favorable and healthy atmosphere which contributes to the confirmation of the norms of the socialist society and to the reduction of the violations of these norms.

[GF061310] More inhabitants are being involved in the massive spring and autumn subbotniks for improving the cities and rayons and in the competition for the planting of outdoor greenery and for better decorating the balconies with flowers.

The work of the cultural educational institutes for organizing the leisure time of workers is improving. But, here much interest is being shown in the quantitative indicators. It follows to introduce new forms and methods of work. These are few universities for culture, science and technology and amateurs associations and many of the existing universities are not functioning purposefully. The material-technical base of the houses of culture and clubs, especially in rural areas is weak. It is necessary to consolidate the cadres of the cultural educational institutes and libraries. The republic's Culture Ministry and all those departments and institutions which have libraries in their system should institute measures for improving services to the readers and for providing them with books by insuring the book circulation and by simply maintaining the place of books in the life of workers.

In the republic, further progress has been achieved in physical culture and new forms of its organizations are being actively introduced such as the sports at the stadiums and clubs for running, skiing and cycle racing. The experience of Kirovakan on the reequipping the basements and other facilities at the sports clubs, the experience of Leninakan on the organization and of the physical and sports work at the children's gardens and the experience of Yerevan and Charentsavan on the creation of sports squares of the simple type have spread. At the same time, there are concrete shortcomings and great unused capabilities in the physical culture and sports work. A large part of

the population still do not practice systematic physical exercises. There are no physical culture organizations in a number of collectives. About 70 percent of the school graduates do not satisfy the "ready for labor and defense" standard.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee reviewed recently a question on the progress of physical culture and sports work in the republic's rural rayons. It pointed out that the republican sports committee and a number of rayon party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations are formally involved in the development of the massive physical culture movement in the rural areas.

A great work for the moral education is being carried out in the republic and consistent struggle is being waged against negative phenomena. At the same time, not everywhere all party organizations and committees are carrying out this work and are waging this struggle properly and decisively. As a result, there are still persisting facts of socialist property embezzlement, bribery, protectionism, grabbing and other negative phenomena and this negatively affect the educational work. Extortion of money and other valuables in the services rendered to the enterprises of trade and domestic services and health has not been eliminated. At the same time, the party organizations of these enterprises and the law enforcement organs are working weakly to suppress these crimes. Until now, they have not fully eliminated the (?registration) and distortions of the state accounts which do not only cause economic detriment, but which also cause great moral detriment. The concerned higher organizations do not always make principled evaluation of these facts and just show liberalism toward those who permit eyewash. There are some cases when those found guilty in the distortion of the accounts are not punished. The justified losses are often compensated at the expense of the government.

The republic's party, Soviet and law enforcement organs should necessarily devote the most serious attention to the consolidation of struggle against drunkenness. There is placidity even in the struggle against drunkenness. Inadequate attention is being devoted to the preventive work with the inhabitants in their places.

Some of the party committees and organizations are infected by the consumers' psychology, are violating the norms of communist morals, permit the abuse of the official situation, and are drowning in the swamp of crimes due to their weak control over the activity of the cadres of the various levels, including the leading cadres and due to the serious deficiency in the political and moral education. We know how serious are the social consequences of bribery. It is particularly disgraceful that among those who accept bribes there are those who give examples of high morals.

[GF061312] Is it not true that the violations in the collective horticultural establishment are due to the unsatisfactory moral education? The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee reviewed the state of affairs in the collective horticultural establishments and adopted a firm decision on this question. The party, Soviet, economic and popular organizations were tasked to institute

the necessary state order in this regard and to firmly inform all individuals, repeat all individuals, irrespective of their duties about the distortion and abuse in horticultural construction works and to charge them with the task of carrying out these works in full conformity with the standard norms. The administrative organs were tasked to investigate the committed violations and guilts and to bring the culprits to task.

The struggle against the negative phenomena is an important condition for confirming the high morals and moral purity. For this reason we have to struggle further in the most decisive manner against the antipodes of our morals, against the consumers' relationship to society, against petty bourgeoisie, and against parasitism. We should not forgive those who do not behave themselves well, who abuse the authority and who violate the socialist distributive relations and law and order. The republic's law enforcement organs should reorganize their work struggle against negative phenomena in the spirit of the demands of the Central Committee resolution. However, their individual sections are not always seen to act to the level of their responsible duties and stand vigilant in protection of the law. The struggle for instituting order everywhere, for consolidating the discipline and for strictly enforcing and implementing the Soviet laws is a just work which has its objectives. It wholly serves the interests of the working people and it is supported by the broad masses and for this reason it has been and, will always remain one of the most important tasks of the republic's party organization.

Comrades, the mass information media are supposed to make a great contribution to the implementation of the socioeconomic progress plans, to the solution of the tasks and questions which are being discussed by us today and to the improvement of the whole work of communist education of workers. The role of the press, television and radio in all our affairs is unquestionably great. As it was said in the CPSU Central Committee resolution their influence on all fields of social life in the republic is growing. For fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU congress and the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum they are concentrating their educational and organizational forces on the major directions of the activity of the party and people, are raising the topical questions of the economy, communist education and culture and are taking measures for augmenting the effectiveness of speeches and for improving the ideological fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan period.

However, this does not mean at all that the mass information media and propaganda means can eliminate all the shortcomings and underfulfillment of tasks. The publishing houses are still confronted with much work so that their activity can fully meet the demands of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum. As in the past, the individual publications in the newspapers SOVETAKAN AYSTAN, KOMMUNIST, SOVET YERMANISTANI and RIYATAZA do not always contain enough argumentative and persuasive articles in the propaganda of the advantages and achievements of the socialist structure and in the elaboration of the socioeconomic policy of the CPSU. The deep analysis of the facts and phenomena is often missing and abstraction is observed in their elucidation, in the narrowness of their topics and sharp topics. There is only inadequate critical material. The reminding and deep essays about the production leading workers and labor heroes and about the speeches which are dedicated to the

problem of socialist civilization appear rarely. The published material often lacks novelty, freshness and competence in formulating and elaborating subjects.

The individual newspapers and magazines and the rayon newspapers in part superficially elucidate the experience of the political and educational work of the party organizations. Their publications do not contain business-like recommendations dedicated to the concrete categories of the ideological aktiv. It is necessary to make the "days of information" conducted by the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee more rich in content and to organize in a well thoughtout way press conferences for the leaders of the mass information media and propaganda means, in which the journalists meet with the republic's leading workers.

[GF061330] Our socialist culture has a greatly beneficial influence on the moral life of the society. It is necessary to use more actively and effectively the evergrowing richness of the multinational Soviet culture in formulating the social knowledge, in confirming the communist ideology and moral norms, in verifying the major tasks for formulating the new individual and the versatile and harmonic development of citizens. The high appraisal given to the service of the Soviet literature and art by Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the jubilant plenum of the USSR Union of Writers Administration also concerns the artistic culture of Soviet Armenia. The recent award of the title of Hero of Socialist Labor to Goar Gasparyan and to Sepo Khanzadyan and the high awards of the homeland to Vardges Petrosyan, Silvi Kaputinyan, Gevorg Yemin, and to Mkrtich Sarkisyan and the USSR State Prize to Grant Matevosyan are another evidence of the great care and high appraisal given to the achievements of culture of Soviet Armenia.

The organization of writing in the republic and the literature-artistic publishing houses have their effect, more than all genres on the affairs and life of people. The repertoires of the dramatic and musical theaters and the layout of the majority of museums are being critically revised. The practice of the demand which is formulated by the social class in the production of dramatic art, music and fine arts is expanding. The system of patronage relationship between the Armenian creative organizations and the fighters of the Soviet Army and propagandists deserves high appraisal.

At the same time, it follows to note that our literature and art masters still create inadequate works. The creativeness of our masters in recent years has been more clearly affected by a public trend and attempts to disclose the consumers' relationship to the society and this, of course, merits praise. At the same time, it is disturbing that attention of the individual authors is often more concentrated on the representation of the negative characters and on the relish of shortcomings. Many essays, songs and performances do not reflect in an adequately clear manner, the style of the working man who is the active participant in the communist construction.

The civilian and patriotic subjects are weakly tackled in the programs of the professional and independent vocal-instrumental ensembles, variety orchestras, discotheques and song performers. It would not be out of place also to

observe that the western [word indistinct] are being slowly overcome in stages. From the film studios of the major artistic films established in recent years only few pictures received the response of viewers and criticism. The viewers have been for a long time longing for remarkable films dedicated to the events of the Great Patriotic War. The professional-qualitative level of film publicism, especially of the film journal "Sovetakan Aystan" is unsatisfactory. The republic's state committee for cinematography is obliged to institute stricter control over the qualitative state of the repertoires of the cinema centers in a number of rayons and cities and not to allow the financial reasons to suffice the educational reasons. Still existing are such cases when the portfolios of editing and spectacular plans of theaters, television and radio present works which show indifference to politics, deviation from the party and popular principles and from the historical truth and hazardous interpretation of the individual phenomena and facts of the Soviet reality.

Yerevan, Leninakan, Kirovakan gorkoms; and the raykoms of the rayon named after Kamo, Kafan, Artashat and others should devote more attention to the Marxist-Leninist education of the artistic intelligentsia. The level of this education in some creative unions and institutions of art and culture is low in content. These unions and institutions are using passive forms in their education. The creative unions and their party organizations are required to be involved in the questions of the ideological and professional progress of the creative youths, always understanding that it is an important daily affair to care about the future of our artistic culture.

As the CPSU Central Committee has stressed the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's party committees should constantly insure among the scientific and creative intelligentsia atmosphere of ideological, moral and aesthetic exactingness and consequently expand the practice of social demands and support the fruitful and creative march of cultural masters.

[GF061336] The creative unions of Armenia should more broadly develop their patronage relationship with the labor collectives, with the fighters of the Soviet Army and with the propagandists and should more actively propagandize on the achievements of the multinational socialist culture.

Comrades, increasing the output of the scientific potential and consolidating the effective participation of the scientific institutions in the solution of the problems of socioeconomic development as well as the communist education of workers are considered to be questions of great importance for us. The demands from science on the basis of these two directions are extremely high now. It follows to note that by implementing the decisions and directives of the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and on the basis of these two directions our scientific institutions and their party organizations have carried out much work. It follows to commend the fact that the republic's scientists, especially the sociologists expanded their direct participation in the mass-political and educational work among the workers. Without dwelling at length on the work carried out and achieved we can say that our science is able and is obliged to more effectively solve the tasks specified by the decisions of the June plenum and the CPSU Central Committee resolutions.

The republic's scientific institutions still have inadequate influence on the increase of the effectiveness of production output and of labor productivity and are not actively elaborating the problems of the republic's socioeconomic development. There are some of them which remain away from these questions. As in the past the activity of a number of institutes of the Academy of Sciences and some VUZ's is not, as required, concentrated on the solution of the most important national economic problems. The subjects of the scientific-research works are not adequately vital and do not provide the necessary modernization regularly. The concluded results from the fundamental experiments and from the engineering-technical solutions which are essential for practical implementation are still unsatisfactory and the achievements of science and technology are being introduced slowly in the national economy. The planning of research for all cycles from experiment to introduction has not been put into practice until now. The creative cooperation between the republic's production associations and enterprises and scientific institutions and VUZ's in formulating and solving the scientific-technical progress tasks has not been insured.

When we speak about the radical turnover of science into practice we mean that practice should be more sensitive to science.

[GF061440] In light of the demands of the July CPSU Central Committee Plenum there are substantial derelictions in the work of the social sciences institutes of the Academy of Sciences, and the faculties of the VUZ's of the republic. This work was correctly criticized by resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee.

It has to be directly said that the social science studies of the republic, the directors of the scientific departments, and their party organizations have not yet insured the fulfillment of the corresponding demands of the party in the introduction of new and higher level of ideological-theoretical work, have not reorganized their work so as to achieve a decisive change in real practical problems, and to render effective help to the republic's party organizations in solving these problems.

The Academy of Sciences, VUZ's ministry [as published] of the republic, is inadequately directing the efforts of the sociologists for studying the vital problems of progressive socialism which are linked with the demands of the socioeconomic development of the development of the republic.

In the plans of the scientific research works little attention is being devoted to the elaboration of the vital problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and the communist education of the workers. It is necessary to strive to fully eliminate the features of a nonclass approach toward the evaluation of the historical events and privacies referred to in the Central Committee resolutions.

The party organizations of many scientific departments and VUZ's are not carrying out purposeful work to consolidate party influence on the formulation of the ideological and civilian attitude of the young scientists, for upgrading the ideological-political and professional qualifications of the

scientific workers, and their active participation in the ideological-educational work of the parties and Soviet organs.

The party organizations and leaders of the scientific institutes and VUZ's are consistently obliged to liquidate the noted shortcomings and to raise their work to the level of the tasks specified by the Central Committee resolutions.

In addition to the large tasks which are to be solved by our society in order to improve mature socialism, great importance belongs to the reform of general educational and professional schools, the goals and content of which represent the development of the Leninist principles of national education, and a new stage in the theory and the practice of the communist education of the young generations. Today, I would like to note again that the republic's party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and organizations, the production, economic institutions and enterprises are bound to take more care about the civilian formulation of the young generation and by uniting the force of the families and the educational institutions and labor collectives, to develop in boys and girls high ideological and moral qualities. They must devote their forces to fulfilling the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution, persistently and purposefully implement the reform of general education and professional schools, create the necessary working places which insure production training, prepare experts according to the demands of the national economy, and support the endeavor of the youth to work at active construction sites in the country. It is necessary to consistently improve the work of the professional orientation and labor training of students. We cannot accept the fact that about half of the school graduates receive qualifications while only one-fifth of them are employed in jobs corresponding with the profile of labor training.

The shortcomings on labor education of the students lie in the fact that a considerable part of them (35-40 percent) are not involved in school labor associations.

The Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee, and the organs of the national education in the republic are not devoting the necessary attention to the labor associations in the agricultural schools as a teaching production brigade.

The State Committee for Professional and Technical Education of the republic; the pedagogical collectives; and the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of many schools have not yet overcome serious shortcoming in the organization of the training-educational process, in the selection and placing and education of cadres, and in financial and economic activities.

[GF061540] There are still serious shortcomings in the preparation of the young working cadres. All this was criticized at the plenums of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee. This was also referred to in the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee. However, clear changes to a better standard have not been observed so far.

In the near future, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, and the government of the republic will review the question on improving the work of professional and technical education and will adopt corresponding measures which will insure the fulfillment of the demands of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee. It is necessary to improve plans for preparing cadre with higher and secondary specialized education. The GOSPLAN, the VUZ's ministry [as published], and the republic's State Committee for Labor have not yet worked out complex measures for preparing experts in accordance with the realization of the demands of the republic.

The planning of the enrollment in the VUZ's and secondary specialized education schools is being improved in many ways through extrapolation of the dynamics of the past years; the role of the prognosis evaluation which allows for making the possible qualitative and quantitative changes in the field of preparing and using highly qualified experts is low; and the planning of the demographic and social economic factors is weakly considered.

In conclusion, it is necessary to note the following: the moral side of the life of the people and the question on developing science and culture must not be out of the field of vision of the Central Committee, party committees and the primary party organizations. We must strive to improve our labor in this important field, fully fulfill the demands of the Central Committee resolution, and insure further rapid growth of the moral life of the people.

In its resolution, the CPSU Central Committee has tasked the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, gorkoms and raykoms, and the primary party organizations to consolidate and develop the positive tendency of work on realization of the decisions of the June Central Committee plenum, to take active measures for liquidating the existing shortcomings, to strongly implement--according to the demands of the party--the contents, style and methods of all the organizational, political and ideological activities of the masses.

By realizing the demands of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the party committees and primary party organizations will improve and raise the effectiveness of the ideological and political education activities and will comprehensively and deeply review and solve the questions of organizing this work. The concerned ideological departments of the party committees began to cooperate more intimately in the study of the social, economic and ideological processes in their places and in the elaboration of the corresponding proposals and recommendations which were raised during the discussion of the bureau, the plenums and the meetings of the aktivs and so on.

A number of the party committees have practically allowed the bureau meeting to be circulated around the major enterprises and organizations, a thing which enhances the contact with a wide strata of the communists, helps in considering their ideas, their remarks and their proposals for further work.

The gorkoms and raykoms have been holding seminars and meetings with newly elected party aktivs during which questions of further improving the styles and the methods of the activities of the party committees, and the practical

organization of the party, ideological and mass-political work were reviewed. However, as in the past, in this important sphere of work we still have many shortcomings.

[GF061600] The political pungency and adherence to the principles in responding to the derelictions in the education of people do not satisfy all of us. It is necessary to say straight that the ideological and mass-political work of many party committees still lack effectiveness, depth and concentration of forces and energies on the major directions of the socioeconomic and cultural development. It is not a secret that some party organizations are operating from force of inertia, have not eliminated the habit of working for tick and for accounts thus consuming much force and time on the making of up stereotyped and declaratory plans, the fulfillment of which naturally does not improve the state of affairs. There are ministries and departments whose collegiums have not discussed the plenum's decisions in time. And in some places, the discussion of the plenum's results were discussed formally.

A number of raykoms and gorkoms have not liberated themselves from the paper writing and clerical style of work. The ideological workers of the raykoms and gorkoms waste much time in the formulation of the various regulations and reporting statements. It is obvious that under such capacity no time is left for them for the practical organizational work at the primary organizations. However, things should go in a way that would insure the presence of each party worker at the primary party organization as much time as possible.

We have to be seriously disturbed by the circumstance that the individual questions of the ideological work do not reach the labor collectives and just retire into the city and rayon levels. The discussions between the secretaries of the primary party organizations and the lower party and ideological aktivs show that not all of them have fully assimilated the decisions of the June plenum and that they do not know how to put the all-party directives into practical and concrete work in the labor collectives. The decisions of the meetings of the individual party organizations and party bureaus are not concrete and it is difficult to determine what kind of tasks an organization can have and what kind of peculiarities in a labor collective can be considered when conducting the ideological-political and educational work.

There are primary party organizations which, after the discussion of the results of the June plenum, have not at all, during the progress of their control, heard any questions related to the ideological and political-educational work. The individual leaders and the responsible workers of the party committees still weakly analyze the activity of the primary party organizations, do not investigate deeply the style of their work and do not offer them concrete assistance in time. It follows to attribute this to the fact that only pure economic questions are discussed by a number of party organizations at their meetings and in their bureaus.

While saying that our ideological work has not yet become an affair of every communist and that we have not fully studied the ideological-educational work for using the forces of the party members and the leading workers in the first

place, we also say that in many party organizations only a few communists know how to commission the ideological character and that many leaders prefer to shift off the responsibility for conducting the political-educational work on to their deputies or to the party activists. The task of the party committees and the primary party organizations is to constantly care about the leading role of communists and in this regard to maximize the use of their educational potential and to talently fascinate people and to cheer up the good works and the exemplary conduct in life and labor.

[GF061602] We are obliged to constantly remember the Leninist words "the members of the party should move before all with labor discipline and energy and personally influence the people" and to consult the leaders on the violations of norms of the party life and on the personal participation in the education of workers. It is necessary to augment the responsibility of the first secretaries of the departments of the party committees and the leaders of the ministries and departments, the executive committees of the local Soviets, enterprises and organizations for the political work with people and for insuring intimate unity of the ideological, organizational and economic activity.

We should support those new forms and methods of work which help in the solution of the educational tasks. It follows to broadly expand the practice of the republic's Communications Ministry and Health Ministry in regularly preparing reports in the labor collectives by the leading workers of the enterprises and organizations for the purpose of meeting the demands of the people.

Another important question, to which our attention was drawn by the CPSU Central Committee resolution is the improvement of work with the ideological activists and the creation of the necessary conditions for raising its ideological-theoretical and professional level. During the previous accounting-electoral campaign there was an appreciable improvement in the qualitative staff structure of the secretaries of the primary party organizations and their deputies as far as the ideological work is concerned and a system of work was well in hand.

However, there are also shortcomings, substantive shortcomings. Many leading cadres do not have party-political education. The schools of the party and economic aktiv do not function regularly; the plans of training subjects are not being fulfilled; and the attendants often do not show interest and activity. It is necessary to control the training of the deputy secretaries of the party organization on the ideological-educational work and the training of the party groups and party organizers of the production brigades. In brief, much work has to be carried out so that people can conduct the political work among the workers through the theoretical knowledge and ideological conviction, knowledge of the work of the party and use of the authority of communists and all workers.

The ideological activity should be able to confirm everywhere the Leninist style of work and the style of the working, creative, innovative and high ideology. For this reason, the ideological work should be characterized by these virtues.

We should work, act and mobilize our forces, knowledge and accumulated experience for rapidly eliminating the shortcomings and derelictions noted in the Central Committee resolution, for improving the styles and methods of the ideological and mass-political work in all directions, and for implementing everywhere a systematic and complex approach toward the questions of education, for a program planning, for improving coo-dination among all means of ideological influence, for elucidating and spreading the positive experience, and to do everything we can so that every communist and every party committee can insure the complete implementation of the decisions of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

[GF061604] We are approaching a great event in the life of the Soviet society--the elections to the republic's supreme Soviet and local Soviets and the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War and the regular 27th CPSU congress. This year also marks the 80th anniversary of 1905-1907 revolution in Russia. These events open new capabilities and provide a strong momentum for consolidating the ideological and mass-political work, for deepening the patriotic and internationalistic education and for further activating the forces of the masses for fulfilling the constructive tasks facing us and for successfully completing the 11th Five-Year Plan period.

It follows to use fully these capabilities for augmenting the social and labor activity of workers and to honor these events with major achievements in the economic and cultural construction. We are sure that by consolidating the fulfillment of the plans last year our party organizations and labor collectives will have an excellent start in the last year of the 5-year plan period and will complete it with the absolute fulfillment of the specified political and economic tasks.

Comrades, the decisions of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum are a planned and long-term program of activity of the whole party. In his article "On the Level of the Demands of Progressive Socialism" which was published in the KOMMUNIST newspaper, Comrade K.U. Chernenko wrote: "We have all reasons to note and observe positive changes in the ideological work after the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. But, this is only the first step. Much work has to be carried out so that contents, operativeness, forms and methods of our propaganda and its material-technical base can meet the increasing demands of the Soviet peoples, the tasks of improving progressive socialism and the offensive struggle against the bourgeois ideology and so that propaganda can speak ringing phrases and so that sharp questions concerning the works can be solved."

Our task is to consolidate and develop the positive tendencies and to conduct and carry out a persistent work for implementing the decisions of the June Central Committee plenum and in this the CPSU Central Committee resolution offers us inestimable and concrete assistance.

The republican party organization will further work persistently in order to raise the ideological work to the level of the important and difficult tasks being solved by the party for the purpose of improving our socialist society

and in order to increase the effectiveness of this work. We deeply know the first priority importance of this task. The consistent and successful solution of this task is the pledge of all party organizations and the affair and duty of every communist in any post.

Comrades, allow me to assure the Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo that the republic's party organization will do everything necessary for absolutely fulfilling the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution and that they will insure steady increase in the effectiveness of the ideological and mass-political work and the entire communist education.
[stormy applause]

CSO: 1830/299

REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIA'S YOUTH

PM091435 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Jan 85 p 1

[GruzINFORM report: "On the Threshold of Future Achievements: Meeting With Representatives of the Republic's Young People at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 31 December, before the start of the young people's traditional New Year festival, E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, met with representatives of the republic's young men and women.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze noted that this is the sixth of the now traditional meetings at which the results of work in the past year are summed up and tasks are set for the future. On behalf of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, he cordially thanked the representatives of the republic's glorious young people for their selfless labor, good studies, devotion to the motherland, and support for all party and government measures and for the older generation.

Through you, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze went on to say, we wish to thank young workers and rural workers, the young scientific and creative intelligentsia, Soviet Army servicemen, and our remarkable sportsmen, who, together with all the republic's working people, build its economy and create its glory and its future.

Speaking of the year's results, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze noted that reliable foundations have been created for the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan as a whole. At the same time he noted that there were also certain difficulties and complexities this year, as well as distressing losses. But evidently that is the law of life: Successes are not always easy to achieve. The task is to reduce to a minimum the shortcomings and omissions in work and to strive to reduce losses as far as possible.

At the meeting, gratitude was expressed to the young people serving in the ranks of the Soviet Army. Much has been done in the republic recently to strengthen ties between the Army and the people. The trend for young people to associate their future with that of the Army and Navy has increased.

More and more secondary school graduates are continuing their studies at military institutions.

The new year, 1985, will be of special significance for all our people as regards insuring the unconditional fulfillment of plans and pledges for the 11th Five-Year Plan. Here, as in all major, crucial matters, our party pins its hopes on young people, because they do much to determine the republic's future. They are the most energetic section of society, physically the strongest, with inexhaustible potentialities, possessed of the strength to be bold, spiritual ardor, and the capacity for heroic feats. We must strive to channel these potentialities into purposeful social activity and insure that the fruit of this activity is conscientious, efficient labor in all spheres of social, political, economic and cultural life. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee is profoundly convinced that our Komsomol and our young people will once again march alongside the communists.

The new year, 1985, is the year of the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the year of intensive preparations for the 27th CPSU congress and the 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress. These very important events in the life of the party and people determine the nature of our labor and mean that we have no right to do indifferent work or fail to fulfill plans and pledges. And it is very important for young people to mobilize all their forces, rally more closely around the party, and become its really reliable reserve and support.

In work with young people there are many problems which require day-to-day attention and concern. They will be discussed in particular at the forthcoming forum of the republic's communists. The vast majority of our young people have been educated in the best Soviet traditions. But there is a certain small proportion of them whose way of life deserves every possible censure. These are the young people who avoid socially useful labor, study poorly, and sometimes even discredit the name of their republic and their people. Party and Komsomol organizations must work constantly with this category of young people, display tireless concern for those who have not yet found themselves an active life stance, and insure that no young person remains outside their field of vision. This should also be the aim of efforts by other public organizations, the mass information and propaganda media, parents, and all the public.

[PM091437] In the conditions of an international situation which becomes ever more complex through the fault of imperialism, it is the duty of every citizen of our country to think deeply about his way of life, draw the appropriate conclusions, and clearly define his own place in society. Our main concern is concern for peace. And peace cannot be preserved unless every one of us does his bit conscientiously--works shock-fashion, studies to an excellent standard, and serves the motherland faithfully. Our young people should fully realize this.

Young people are our future. But this does not mean that they are relieved of responsibility for today. They are responsible not only for the 21st century, but for the remaining years of the current millenium too. And so

they must cultivate character and strength of will. This is particularly necessary for young people, who must display this character to the fullest and cultivate industriousness, militancy and the ability to give all their strength, energy and if necessary their life for the sake of the present and future.

At previous meetings, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze said, we spoke of the invaluable asset of love for the motherland, the duty of service to the motherland, healthy optimism, national pride combined with modesty and recognition of other people's merits, the importance of having large families, the noble sense of internationalism, and the indomitable strength of friendship. These values must be protected in every way and carefully developed and deepened.

In conclusion, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze warmly congratulated the young people and, through them, all the working people and representatives of all the nationalities living in the republic, on the New Year, and wished them good health, happiness, new successes in labor and life, and joy for every family.

V.G. Lordkipanidze, first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee, who then spoke, warmly thanked the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee on behalf of the republic's Komsomol members and young men and women for its constant attention and fatherly concern for the young generation, and gave an assurance that Soviet Georgia's young people will continue to follow worthily the communists' glorious traditions.

Zh. K. Shartava, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Section, was present at the meeting.

CSO: 1830/316

REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE QUOTED IN PRAVDA ON SCIENCE, PRODUCTION

PM301237 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 January 1985 First Edition publishes on page 2 a 2,400-word "Socioeconomic Review" by Georgiy Lebanidze and Vasiliy Parfenov entitled "Partners." It deals with the need to overcome narrow departmentalism in the work of scientific establishments and ensure the efficient introduction into production of new technologies. The article devotes most attention to the work being done in Georgia to forge closer links between science and production and includes the following passage:

"E. A. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, pointed out in conversation with us:

"Only recently, science in the republic was developing in a one-sided way. There was a certain estrangement to be observed between science and the practice of economic building, and a gap had formed between the weighty results of fundamental research and its practical application. This is why the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee has been working for several years now on how to improve the management of science and accelerate the introduction of innovations, so that every valuable piece of research finds its way into production."

The article goes on to describe how the republic Council for Science and Scientific and Technical Progress has been formed under the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. This council endeavors to forge horizontal links between scientific establishments and industrial enterprises and has recommended setting up "small temporary mobile groups whose purpose is to assimilate fundamentally new models of equipment, technology, and materials of intersector application in production in the shortest possible time." The writers of the article conclude: "The practice of the first temporary groups operating in a number of cities and republics, including the Georgian SSR, shows that they--these collectives--can turn the experimental production facilities of plants, science-and-production associations, and scientific research institutes into new cells, as it were, with whose help enterprises quickly construct and update their own production organism on a modern scientific and technical basis."

CSO: 1830/315

REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS ACADEMICIAN'S MEMORIAL SESSION

LD111927 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] The public of Georgia has marked the centenary of the birth of Academician Beritashvili, Soviet physiologist and Hero of Socialist Labor. He was a pupil of Pavlov and developed many of the most important lines of research in the physiology of the muscular and nervous systems and the central nervous system and in neurophysiology; and published more than 380 scientific works and about 30 monographs.

Leading Soviet physiologists attended the solemn session in Tbilisi today in honor of the memory of Academician Beritashvili. Taking part in the session was Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

CSO: 1830/316

REGIONAL

TASS OUTLINES TADZHIK SSR ELECTRIC POWER POTENTIAL

LD082048 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0720 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Summary] Dushanbe, 8 Feb (TASS)--Construction of one more major electric power station has got underway in Tadzhikistan. A transport tunnel which gives access to the rocky bank of the Vakhsh, where the foundations have been laid for the Sangtudinskaya GES, has been driven into the mountains. Its capacity will exceed 1 million kilowatts. This is the fourth hydraulic power station on a 100-km-long section of the Vakhsh River. Two of them are already generating power and work is in full swing on the third. The aggregate potential of this cascade of stations is 8 million kW.

But this is only the beginning. In Tadzhikistan over 90 percent of the territory is covered by impassable mountains. The eternal ice on their summits feeds mighty rivers. As for hydropower engineering resources, Tadzhikistan holds second place among the 15 republics of the Soviet Union. This moves it to one of the leading places in the Soviet power engineering program. It is envisaged to build electric power stations with a total capacity of 35 million kilowatts on the mountain rivers.

Apart from its own consumption (smelting of aluminum, recovery of polymetallic ores, chemical and machinebuilding works), Tadzhikistan feeds electric power into the neighboring Central Asian republics. In the future the transfer of electric power to the central regions of the Soviet Union over a distance of 3,000-4,000 km is planned. This involves solving complicated technical problems. However, the USSR already has experience in building a power line which is 1500 km long.

At the same time as the power engineering problems, Tadzhikistan is also solving irrigation problems. More than 10 billion cubic meters of water has already accumulated behind the dams of the stations on the Vakhsh river. This water is being used to irrigate vast lands in the Central Asian republics.

CSO: 1830/316

REGIONAL

TADZHIK COMMUNIST PARTY BUREAU PLANS FOR ELECTIONS

GF231852 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] At the regular meeting of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee, a question was discussed on the organizational and propagandistic role of Gisarskiy raykom in preparation for the elections for the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet and the local soviets of peoples' deputies. It was deemed necessary to consolidate the organizational and local political work among the labor collectives and the people. The party committees were given the task of directing their forces to develop the labor and sociopolitical activities of workers in their struggle to fulfill successfully the plan and socialist pledges during the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole. They were also asked to respond adequately to the 27th CPSU congress and to the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the great patriotic war. The bureau also reviewed the measures for eliminating the after-effects of earthquakes in Dzhirgatal raykom.

The meeting of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau also adopted a decision on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Republic.

The bureau approved a proposal by the Tadzhik SSR committee of people's control on the inspection and use of railroad cars.

The Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau also reviewed other questions related to economic and cultural construction in the republic.

CSO: 1830/317

REGIONAL

TADZHIK PARTY OFFICIALS URGE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

GF121700 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] A meeting of the secretaries of the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms; leaders of the law enforcement organs; and responsible workers of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee and the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers has been held at the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee headquarters.

The meeting discussed the tasks for the further consolidation of socialist law and order in light of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Bokhirov, deputy chief of the administrative organs department of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report.

Participating in the debate of the question were Comrade Khalimov, first secretary of Dushanbe party gorkom; Comrade Shcherbakov, Tadzhik SSR procurator; Comrade Kurbanov, minister of internal affairs in the Tadzhik SSR; Comrade L'yapin, second secretary of Leninabad party gorkom; Comrade Kurbanov, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Court; and others.

Those at the meeting noted that the workers of the militia, courts and procurator's offices should consolidate the work for enforcing law and order and for fighting against violation of the socialist property, account-padding, deception, hooliganism and the other violations of the socialist society. [The meeting] stressed the necessity of augmenting, in this regard, the role of the labor collectives and the voluntary people's militia with broad responsibility. It also stressed the importance of generally consolidating preventive work aimed at eliminating the negative phenomena.

Comrade Belov, second secretary of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. Participating in the meeting were Comrades Bobosadykova, Dedov, and Perventsev, members of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and Koshlakov, first deputy chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers.

CSO: 1830/315

REGIONAL

YEREVAN RAYONS COMPUTERIZED

GF111806 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 30 Jan 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The effort of introducing computer technology into various sectors of the national economy expands every day. The tasks of producing and developing computer technology and automation systems and increasing the effectiveness of their utilization were recently widely examined by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo which specified an all-state program for the avenues of developing this sector through the year 2000.

A meeting held by the Yerevan City Soviet Executive Committee was dedicated to the questions of the effective use of computer technology and automated systems. The directors of the main administrations, chiefs of the departments of Yerevan City Soviet Executive Committee and chairmen of the rayon soviet executive committees and economic workers were invited to participate in it. Participating in the meeting also were directors of the corresponding institutes of the scientific-research associations in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Sverdlovsk, Tbilisi, and other large cities in the country who are in Yerevan to exchange experiences in the creation of automated control systems for the city economy and in the elaboration of common work plans in the new 5-year plan.

M. Muradyan, chairman of Yerevan City Soviet Executive Committee, discussed on the work which was carried out by the scientific-research and planning institute for automated control systems for the city soviet executive committee, on the scientific elaborations of experts, and on the results of their use of this expertise for controlling and coordinating the city economy.

Professor V. Myasnikov, doctor of sciences, chief of the Computer Technology and Control Systems Main Administration of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and chief of a section at the scientific council for the creation of automated control systems for cities; Professor Yu. Cherkasov, doctor of sciences and general director of the scientific-production association of automated control systems; A. Stogni, general director of the scientific-production association [Kievgorsistemotekhnika] and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Yu. Chernenko, general director of the [Lengorsistemotekhniki] and candidate of technical sciences; and the other speakers spoke about the tangible results of and

avenues of introducing computers for the purpose of achieving effective control over the city economy.

The institute has developed systems which contain comprehensive information about the planning of city-building, the engineering preparedness of territories and about the real evaluation of the capabilities of the construction organizations. Another group is involved in the accumulation of information about housing construction, about the development of housing funds and about the needs of the population. It is possible to receive at the earliest possible date data about the number of houses, about the distribution of housing areas, about the issuance and of orders and about the settlement of flats.

The statements coming to the city soviet executive committee have been treated recently with the help of the automated control systems. This provides a possibility for more effectively carrying out work on them and consolidates the executive discipline.

The automated control systems are now being introduced in the rayon soviets of Yerevan. Later on, these local systems will be united in a single network which will treat up to 50 statements annually. Work is being carried out now for converting the automated system into a television system.
[sentence as published]

It was found necessary, according to the demands of the CPSU Central Committee and the common technical policy, to more effectively organize the work for accelerating the introduction of computer technology and automated systems for controlling the city economy, for using these means for the solution of the applied tasks and the problems of the rapid socioeconomic development of cities and to create means for computer technology and for the preparation of the engineering-technical cadres of the appropriate profile.

Yu. Khodzhamiryan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, took part in the work of the meeting.

CSO: 1830/307

REGIONAL

CORRESPONDENTS' OBLIGATIONS DISCUSSED IN UZBEKISTAN

GF041846 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] About 90,000 correspondents from among workers in urban and rural regions are contributing toward newspapers, journals, and the radio and television network. The work of the volunteer members of the press is a significant contribution toward the realization of economic plans and toward consolidating the communist training of the workers.

All this was discussed in the (?fifth) conference of the representatives of correspondents from urban and rural regions. Also discussed were the obligations related to improving the movement of urban and rural correspondents and activating the work of communal correspondents for the realization of the decisions adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, those of the June 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, including the decisions adopted by the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the recommendations and proposals put forward by Comrade Chernenko, and the demands made by the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrade Kurbanov, chairman of the [words indistinct] of the Union of Journalists of the Uzbek SSR, and other speakers who addressed the meeting, noted that during the past few years the [word indistinct] of correspondents in urban and rural regions has been [word indistinct] and their written work complied with ideological and [words indistinct].

The delegates attending the conference stressed that (?the urban and rural correspondents have to fulfill their social obligations) and focus attention on the need to upgrade production, [words indistinct], increase the pace of technical development, wisely utilize material and work resources, consolidate state and work discipline, and train individuals in accordance with the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism. They have to wage an unwavering struggle against incompetence in economic management, [words indistinct], and lack of cohesion and unity, resolutely oppose the shortcomings that have been allowed, and train individuals in the right direction.

The delegates also examined the results of the work achieved and established that the journalists' organizations and the editing collectives were not fully utilizing the [words indistinct] resources within the framework of the movement of the urban and rural correspondents.

The delegates appealed to the urban and rural correspondents in Uzbekistan to strengthen their creative work, upgrade their professional skills, and broaden their activity aimed at fulfilling their economic and social obligations established by the party decisions, the addresses made by Comrade Chernenko, and the recommendations made by the 16th Plenum held by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. The appeal expressed confidence that the republic's urban and rural correspondents will respond to the party's attention and concern with active work and summon all their strength to help the Uzbek workers mobilize to successfully mark 1985 and the whole of the 5-year plan period and welcome the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the great victory with new achievements.

Comrade Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the conference.

CSO: 1830/296

REGIONAL

UZBEK LABOR UNION CONFERENCES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 13 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 200-word UzTAG article titled "At the Labor Union Conferences." On 12 January inter-union labor union election meetings took place in Dzhizak Oblast and the capital of Karakalpakiya, Nukus. The Dzhizak conference was attended by Uzbek CP Central Committee Second Secretary T. N. Osetrov and responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee M. L. Ishkov. K. Salykov, first secretary of the Karakalpak obkom, spoke at the conference in Nukus. The speakers analyzed the work of the labor unions and indicated the need to improve their organizational and educational work. The delegates "spoke of increasing the activeness of the labor organizations, especially rural ones whose ranks had been enlarged considerably in recent times."

UZBEK KOMSOMOL ELECTION CONFERENCES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 13 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 300-word UzTAG report titled "Raising the Activeness of Komsomol Work." Komsomol election conferences were held on 12 January in the following Uzbek oblasts: Andizhan, Namangan, Surkhandarya, Syrdarya, and Fergana. While noting the contribution made by young laborers to the development of industry and agriculture, the speakers at the conferences concentrated on the unsolved problems. Leadership over the Komsomol must be increased in the areas of cotton-growing, animal husbandry, grain production, ideological and organizational work. It is also necessary to strengthen training of youth in labor discipline and military-patriotic activities. The Fergana meeting was attended by A. V. Zhuganov, secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, and by V. A. Khaydurov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR People's Control Committee. The other meetings were addressed as follows: Andizhan--R. Kh. Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee; Namangan--Ye. A. Aytmuratov, secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee; Termez--G. Kh. Kadyrov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; Gulistan--N. M. Makhmudova, chair of the Uzbek SSR Trade Unions Council.

KASSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUUM MEETS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 22 January 1985 carries on page 3 a 400-word report on the 21 January session of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Presidium discussed the preparations for

KaSSR Supreme Soviet and local soviet elections in the Semipalatinsk Oblast. It was noted that the preparations are being made in an organized fashion and that electoral districts and wards have been formed in a timely manner. The activity of local soviet organs has increased significantly in this period. The Presidium, in an approved resolution, directed the Semipalatinsk oblispolkom and all republic soviets to keep the election campaign in the center of their attention. The Presidium also discussed the compliance with the law on the provision of social security to World War II participants in the Karaganda and Chimkent Oblasts. The Presidium required the ispolkoms of the Karaganda, Chimkent and other oblasts, appropriate ministries and departments to take additional measures to implement laws on the said issue.

CSO: 1830/301

END